

WE'RE LIFTING
BETTER LIFT ALSO!

THE MONITOR

A NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF COLORED AMERICANS
THE REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

STEADILY GROWING
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THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL COMES TO VOTE AFTER HOLIDAYS

House of Representatives Postpones Consideration After Democratic Members Chamber Making Roll Necessary.

CAMPBELL CHARGES BILL

Representative Ansorge of New York Makes Eloquent Plea for Passage of Measure to Free America From Menace.

Staff Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—With the Southern members in the House of Representatives "standing on their ears," and the cracker press from the Mason and Dixon's line down to Key West, Florida, howling like wolves, the House of Representatives moved Wednesday to postpone the vote on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill until after the Christmas holidays.

Motion was brought to the House on Monday by Representative Campbell of Kansas who asked the House to lift its debate to ten days. The debate on this motion occupied the House the greater part of its session Monday and was only disposed of after compromise Tuesday on which Democratic and Republican leaders were determined to pass the bill. Democratic members left the House so that no quorum was present and five roll calls were necessary Monday night. Sergeants-at-arms were sent after erring Democrats with threats of arrest before they could be brought back into the House. Few of the Republicans joined the filibuster.

In an effort to adjourn the House Monday night, and so keep down a discussion of the bill, Congressman Goldsborough and Lathicum, Democrats, and Blakeney, Republican were among the Representatives who would not vote. Congressman John Phillip Hill, Fredericks, Zihlman and Sidney Mudd, all Republicans, voted against adjournment so that the discussion could be continued.

Mr. Campbell called attention to the fact that 3,224 persons have been lynched since 1889, and of these 2,522 were colored, including fifty women.

"The South should not object to the bill," he said, "because it will be just as applicable to Ohio as to the South."

"Twelve million patriotic, law-abiding colored Americans and more millions of whites are fervently hoping and praying today that Congress and the United States will enact legislation that will forever wipe the stain of lynching from the pages of history," declared Representative Ansorge of New York, amidst thunders of applause from the Republican side of the House. Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, intimated that lynching was necessary in his section to protect women who travel alone in dark places.

MOTHERS CLUB HOLD MEETING

The Mothers' Club met Friday, December 16, at the Y. W. C. A. A short program was rendered. Mesdames Smith and Anderson were hostesses. A business meeting will be held Friday, January 6, at the Center. The club has collected shoes, clothing and toys and will distribute them to any needy who will call at the Y. W. C. A. Center, Twenty-second and Grant streets, January 6 and 7. A committee was appointed to take Christmas baskets to several families. Mrs. J. F. Smith, president.

ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH O. W. BURKHARDT, Pastor.

Christmas Day was highly enjoyed by members and friends. At 11 a. m. the pastor preached from St. Luke II. At 7 p. m. there was a real live League meeting and at 7:30 a well-arranged and highly appreciated program conducted by Mrs. Frankie Redd. After the program many presents were distributed from the Christmas tree. The pastor and his wife were also remembered with useful and beautiful presents from the members.

New Years will be the beginning of a great joint revival participated in by the M. E. Church and Allen Chapel. The first two weeks meetings will be held at the Rev. Mr. Conwell's church, Thirty-second and U streets. The Rev. John T. Brown of Springfield, Ohio, will have charge.

The Misses Madeline and Thelma, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Shipman, who are attending a Convent school in St. Louis, Mo., are home for the holidays.

Miss Frances D. Gordon was hostess at a delightful Christmas breakfast, at the family residence, 2416 Binney street, Christmas Day, complimentary to Miss Pinkett of Beatrice. Covers were laid for twelve.

James W. Headley, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence, 3011 North Twenty-eighth avenue, is slowly improving.

GROUND IS CLEARED FOR FINAL ACTION ON DYER MEASURE

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Reports Progress.

GROUNDWORK HAS BEEN LAID

Arguments of Opposition Met by Facts Furnished From Files of National Organization. Outlook for Passage Favorable.

New York, Dec. 29.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on returning to New York after ten days spent in Washington, issued the following statement on the present status of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 13:

"Nothing but debate now stands between the Dyer Bill and a vote in the House of Representatives. All of the preliminary groundwork necessary for the passage of the measure has been laid. 1. In spite of bitter opposition, the Committee on Rules made a special rule, bringing the Dyer Bill before the House of Representatives. 2. The House of Representatives in session adopted that rule despite last-ditch opposition by Southern Democrats. 3. The House went into Committee of the Whole and the Bill was read. When Congress reconvenes after the holidays the House will debate the bill, and, I believe, will pass it.

"The main opposition to the Dyer Bill came from Southern Democrats in the form of the old charge that the Negro was a rapist. This charge the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at once refuted by the House statistics showing that rape had only been charged against 16.6 per cent of the victims of 3,434 lynchings since 1889. The charge was also refuted on the floor of the House of Representatives, who read statistics prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Among those who are fighting for the passage of the Bill are Representatives Campbell of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Rules; Mondell of Wyoming, Republican floor leader; Madden of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Volstead of Minnesota; Burton of Ohio; Ansorge of New York; Goodykoontz of West Virginia; Fess of Ohio; Moores of Indiana; Fordney of Michigan; Longworth of Ohio, and Dyer of Missouri.

"The Southern Democrats further tried to impede progress on the Dyer Bill by repeatedly insisting on a roll call of members present and then filing out of the chamber so that no quorum was present. These tactics were met by locking the doors of the House and sending out sergeants-at-arms to bring in absent members.

"Due credit was given to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by its opponents. Representative Byrnes of South Carolina said:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who are responsible for the presentation of this bill to the House, pleaded with the Republican Convention for such a declaration in its platform.

"The declaration Mr. Byrnes refers to is the request that Congress 'consider the most effective means to prevent lynching,' which appeared in the Republican platform.

"The National office was active during the debates on the Bill. Information was placed before New York editors and the New York Times, the New York Tribune, the New York Evening Post, and the Globe all published editorials endorsing the Dyer Bill, despite the fact that the New York Times is perhaps the leading Democratic newspaper in the United States. The Globe and Tribune published two editorials each in the course of one week. More editorial support is promised when the Dyer Bill is debated after the holiday season.

"There is therefore the best reason for encouragement among those who have been working for the passage of the Dyer Bill. The victory is not won but all preliminary obstacles have been cleared away. It remains now only to organize sentiment even more completely than before, to have every interested person, white or black, endorse the Dyer Bill to his Representative in Congress, and to see to it that no friend of progress in race relations is left uninformed on the Dyer Bill, H. R. 13."

NEWS FROM LOCAL BRANCH. N. A. A. C. P.

There was no regular meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. last Sunday afternoon, because of the fact that there was a misunderstanding about the place of the meeting. Several were at St. John church to attend, but found a locked door, and by the time some one could be found to unlock it most of the people had gone because of the chilly weather.

AN UNBIASED SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN RACE RELATIONSHIP

Annual Review for the Year Just Closing, Prepared for Our Readers by the Associated Negro Press

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29.—Again we are face to face with a new year. The events of 1921 are now a matter of record. It is well, at this time each year, to reflect over the trend of events, to take stock, so to speak, and clear the decks for the next period of time.

What has 1921 meant to the darker people of the world? Never has there been a period in modern history where the darker people of the world have more clearly asserted themselves and acquainted the white race throughout the world with the fact that henceforth darker people everywhere will rightfully contend for equal justice and uncompromising opportunity to live and let live.

The Pan-African Conference, held in Europe during the summer, served in a very notable manner to emphasize the growth of world-wide racial consciousness, and the keen interest of the nations now under white control in studying every move and seeking to comprehend every motive destined to combine dark people into a gigantic moral—if not physical—force.

The manifest unfairness of white races throughout the world in dealing with people of darker hue, with two or three exceptions, has developed the antipathy and suspicion to a degree unheard of before. The most thoughtful and conservative among the whites have become greatly concerned, if not alarmed, over the state of affairs and many of them are proposing conciliatory programs that are being studied very minutely. Leaders among darker people, throughout the world, even the most conservative, are not discouraging the development and expression of principle through an aroused consciousness, while the radicals know no bounds in their denunciations and proposals.

Newspaper Development.

In the United States of America the development, growth and acknowledgment of power of the newspapers published within the group, have become so obvious that none question their standing, and within and without the group these periodicals are sought and read by friend and foe alike.

President Warren G. Harding, himself a newspaper man, has given unprecedented study and recognition to racial newspapers through the Associated Negro Press. On several occasions the President has expressed his great interest in the growth of our newspapers, and has given his official word of encouragement to the potency of the press.

Daily newspapers throughout the country have quoted and commented on editorials in our newspapers; they have sought to be fair in the dissemination of news, editorial opinion and illustrations.

The "reading habit" of American Negroes has developed more than 200 per cent in the last five years, and at least 20 per cent in the depressing year of 1921, when there has been so much unemployment. The A. N. P. is accepted by the people, and by the profession within and without the race, as the standard accredited news service of our people. Such a position is naturally guarded with greatest care and "impartial service to all at all times" is the watchword of progress.

Other outstanding facts in the realm of printed development are the large number of magazines that have in one way and another used the Negro and his problems for subjects. The spirit of the majority of these has been sympathetic. There have been several books, by our own and white authors dealing with racial life. It is important to state that the percentage of whites who read all of the various contributions is easily keeping pace, and in some instances surpasses that of the colored people themselves.

The printed word, therefore, in the newspapers mainly, but otherwise also, stands out today as the silent but mighty force that is revolutionizing opinion on racial matters, and the promise of the future is more power and greater achievements.

Matters Political.

Politically, in 1921, Colored Americans have demonstrated astounding observation activity and independence. The "unexpected" has happened in widely different sections of the country—Colored Americans have torn away from their traditional death grip upon the Republican party. This has been due to disappointment in the trend of national politics, but was certainly accentuated by the "official release" given the race by President

Harding during his Birmingham address.

For the first time since he became a citizen, the Negro has become an uncertain quantity as a political factor. The skepticism of political leaders, who claim to "know the Negro," that he "would take the money from the Democrats for work, and vote under the eagle," was convincingly dispelled by the November election in New York City, where in some precincts the vote was as high as eight to one for the Democrats. New York is unquestionably typical of the feeling of the masses throughout the entire country, careful investigations by the Associated Negro Press disclose.

The rank and file of Colored Americans have arrived at the place where they will henceforth give their vote to that party or individual promising the best government, and the recipient of the votes will be carefully watched and held to strict accountability.

Business Development.

"Business" has become a big word in the life of thoughtful Colored people. Wherever there are Colored enterprises today there is business enterprise. The ventures are getting out of the old lines followed so long—"barber shops, pool rooms, restaurants and saloons." There have been for a long time made by some individuals in these particular fields, but they have failed to advance the race economically, and morally many of them have been a blight.

There has been a rude awakening on the subject of "turnover." Where as the income of Colored people has been millions of dollars per week from one end of the country to the other, the turnover has been miserably small. The money has passed from the horny hands of toll back to the white business man, with such rapidity, in buying even the bare necessities of life that it has seemed like a trick of the magician's wand. It has been judiciously observed, further that in many of the instances where Colored people have opened saving accounts in white banks the banks have refused loans on property owned by Colored people, and have refused to handle the commercial paper of Colored business men. There have been instances observed where white business men in Colored neighborhoods have refused to employ Colored help; and these same business men have been favored with loans a white banks where Colored money is deposited, and where Colored business men doing business with the same bank could not borrow.

This inconsistent state of affairs has created a new business consciousness that runs the gamut all the way from production to consumption; it covers the important contact with Colored banks, and in 1921 has received new impetus by resolution adopted by the National Negro Business League in the Atlanta session looking to wider co-operation and more substantial financial exchange and turnover.

Religion and Education.

There has been widespread feeling of religious responsibility in 1921. This has found most gratifying expression in all of the religious denominations of general church bodies whose memberships also contain Colored communicants. The Methodist Episcopal church, true to its traditions and policies, has excelled all other denominations in the size of its financial backing to carry out the program of a sincere determination to advance the race religiously and educationally. The white Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Catholics, Salvation Army and other religious bodies have given more attention this year to the welfare of Negroes than at any time; the history of the nation not excepting the period following emancipation. This is a stupendous truth that is significant of a realization of religious requirements.

Capital and Labor.

Colored Americans have continued to look with an eye of skepticism on the sincerity of purpose of labor unions. The American Federation of Labor through its Chief Executive, Samuel Gompers, has sought to impress the race that "Labor is just to the Negro."

In the matter of labor, Colored workers are more inclined to the attitude of the "Open Shop," the belief that one may or may not be a member of a union, according to the dictates of his conscience, just as he may or may not be a member of church or fraternal society, according to his feeling, and without molestation one way or the other.

Muscle Shoals Development.

One of the truly remarkable manifestations of economic vision has been demonstrated this year in the development of Muscle Shoals, Alabama waterpower and fertilizer project. Regardless of the wisdom of first starting the work, the United States Government has spent \$105,000,000 to date on the place and Henry Ford of Detroit has informed the Secretary of War that the project can be completed for \$30,000,000 more. Colored people throughout the country, including such leaders of thought as Dr. R. R. Moton, R. R. Church of Memphis, and many of the newspapers, discern the economic advantage for

MARQUETTE TEAM DEFEATS "Y" AT BASKET BALL

The Y. M. C. A. basket ball team played its first match Tuesday night in the gymnasium of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, with the famous Marquette club of Creighton university. The "Y's" were defeated in an interesting game by the score of 36 to 10. The "Y's" did good team work, but were weak in their defensive guard. The team was composed of Bently, Brown, Shelton, Hudson, Thomas and Galloway, substitute. Otis Shelton was the star for the "Y's", and Wiggins for the Marquettes. Shanahan has a strong, well-trained team in the Marquettes, all gentlemen, clean players, and it was no reflection on the "Y's" to be defeated by such a team. Several fair rooters were present to root for the "Y" players.

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE DEACON

Christmas services were well attended. The annual Christmas tree was held Wednesday night, Feast of the Holy Innocents, and the children had a good time. Beginning Sunday, January 8 and informal one hour vesper service will be held at 5 o'clock. A beautiful Sanctuary lamp has been placed in the church as a memorial of the late Thomas Reese. It is the gift of his widow. It bears the inscription, "In loving memory of Thomas Reese, 1849-1921, from Edith, his wife."

The services next Sunday will be holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; Church school at 10; choral eucharist and sermon at 11; vespers at 5 o'clock.

Maynard L. Wilson spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Lincoln on Masonic business.

Negro laborers and farmers when Mr Ford is permitted to close the deal. The development of the plans is being watched with great interest.

Amusements.

In the field of amusements there has been such a substantial growth this year that 1922 bids fair to eclipse all other years in a carefully systematized program of achievement running all the way from the individual private entertainer to the mammoth state fairs now carried on annually in many states throughout the South. J. W. Jackson, of the editorial staff of the Billboard, has made a studious survey of this well known field that is worthy of very careful consideration.

Charles Gilpin in "The Emperor Jones;" "Shuffle Along," in its ninth month in New York City; Bert Williams with his own show in Chicago; Harry Lawrence Freeman, of New York, about to produce Grand Opera of his own composition in one of the big downtown opera houses of the metropolis, backed by the same management that has "Shuffle Along," with Colored orchestras in demand for social functions, with high class acts in vaudeville being more favorably received than before, there is a new day dawning.

Add to these the developments of motion picture producers with Colored characters, the production of phonographs and records, and various other activities following in their wake, and the Race looks with enthusiastic anticipation to the coming year.

Law and Order.

A Federal law against lynching now seems to be a certainty. After years of astounding atrocities and years of righteous agitation, public sentiment has finally come to the point where a law, with teeth in it, against the shameful American practice of lynching, must and will be passed. It is believed by all thoughtful and impartial students of political well being that the United States may adopt an enforce such a law for self-preservation, if for no other reason. Occupying a position of pre-eminence in world affairs, such a people cannot be at the same time righteous and hypocrites; they cannot "serve God and mammon." They must choose one or the other. Put to such a test, America always chooses the "better part."

Finally.

There is reason to be thankful to the achievements of 1921. Every where there are marked signs of growth and progress. The spirit of unity has descended upon the people from all sides, and scattered its benevolent factions in all directions. We are our "brother's keeper," feel it and know it. None shall separate us from the heritage of uncompromising loyalty to each others' interests and devotion to the general good; we yield to none in our visions and aspirations, and shall yield to none in our rightful determination to make them real and lasting.

To 1922 the darker people of the world and of this nation, as united groups and as individuals, turn their face and with the "Faith of our fathers," resolve to march on to greater victories.

VIRTUAL SEIZURE HAITI CONFIRMED BY DOCUMENTS

The Nation, New York's Fearless Weekly, Prints Official Documents From Navy Dispatch Book Submitted to Senate.

DISCLOSE COERCION USED

Haitian Congress Forced to Ratify Unwelcome Treaty Under Threat of Continued Military Operation.

New York, Dec. 29.—Documents confirming the "rape of Haiti" by the United States government were made public for the first time last Wednesday by the New York Nation and show a shameful record of the bullying of a weaker by a stronger nation. The documents, which are taken from the United States navy dispatch book and submitted to the Senate Committee, reveal the rough-house methods used by the marines, Navy and State Departments to force control of Haiti's revenues; to force ratification of a disgraceful treaty and to dissolve the Haitian Congress.

One of the astonishing messages is from Secretary of the Navy Daniels to Admiral Caperton under date of November 10, 1915, authorizing him to tell the Haitian Congress that they should accept a disgraceful treaty with the United States, "for the United States would retain control in Haiti until the desired end is accomplished and that it will forthwith proceed to complete pacification of Haiti," etc.

President D'Artingnaeve, writing for the Le Nouvellist, a Haitian newspaper published in Port au Prince, under date of November 22, 1921, admits that the United States forced Haiti to accept the disgraceful treaty or its alternative, namely, the end of a national government, the disappearance of the Haitian flag and a white military governor from the United States.

Other dispatches quoted by the Nation show how petty American officers were intrusted with holding up Haitian funds and payment of the Haitian government officials, and how the Haitian assembly was dissolved because it would not adopt a constitution written and dictated by the United States.

FRED MORROW FLING COMING.

Most Omahans will be pleased to note that Fred Morrow Fling, professor of Sociology in University of Nebraska, will address the N. A. A. C. P. Thursday evening, January 26, 1922, at Creighton Auditorium. Prof. Fling needs no introduction to quite a few. His subject for this occasion will be "The Present World Crisis."

LACK OF INTEREST SHOWN.

Of late Colored Omaha has not rallied to the support of the N. A. A. C. P. as it should and it is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of the community that such is the case. If those in office are not doing as they should do, then be a good fellow and come out and tell them what they ought to do, and stop standing on the street corners and knowing more about what is going on in the association than the regular attendant. The next meeting will be at Pilgrim Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The Membership Committee, with Mrs. D. W. Good as chairman, will entertain all the members of the Association together with their husbands at the "Y" Monday, January 2, from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. The Committee plans to have a program at 5 p. m. and at 8 p. m. All members are invited to come and bring husbands or a friend.

The Center has been very active during the holidays. The Blue Triangle Girls did their best to make others happy and to spread cheer throughout the community. They decorated a small tree which they carried out to the Old Folks' Home on Christmas eve, sang carols and played Santa Claus to the dear ones in the Home.

One, passing the "Y" Sunday afternoon, could hear the voices of both girls and boys as they sang with cheer many beautiful Christmas carols. The walls rang with Christmas spirit and cheer.

About fifty girls and boys of all ages and sizes gathered on Monday from 4 to 6 p. m. to enjoy the Community Christmas tree and moving pictures, an educational film and a comedy featuring Harold Lloyd. Thanks to Mr. F. J. Bryant and the Y. M. C. A. for the pictures. All enjoyed themselves and were happy to receive the gifts from the tree.

Don't forget to enroll for the new classes to begin in January. New classes are to be formed in Bible and music. Come and enroll at once.